

TRIPLE ATTACK
BY FRENCH WINS

Observation Points Dominating Ailette Valley Were Captured

GERMAN LINES EAST
OF CHEVREUX TAKEN

German Counter-Attacks Failed, the Paris War Office Reported

Paris, May 23.—Successful attacks were made by the French last night on three parts of the war front, the war office announced to-day. The attacks were made on the Ailette front. In the region of the Calonne plateau the French captured observation points dominating the Ailette valley.

Progress was made on the northern slopes of the heights east of Chevreux. Three lines of trenches east of Chevreux were captured during the night, and German counter-attacks failed.

THINGS ARE GOING
BADLY FOR GERMANS,
SAYS DR. AGUERO

Recalled Cuban Minister to Berlin Says People Outside the Rhine Barrier Have Little Knowledge of Real Situation.

Geneva, via Paris, May 23.—"Things are going badly in Germany and the imperial regime is threatened," according to Dr. Aristides Aguero, the recalled Cuban minister to Berlin, who has arrived here on route to France.

Dr. Aguero said: "I bring good news. I have been 14 years in Berlin and you can easily realize that I have been able to thoroughly study the character of our enemies. Things are going badly on the other side. The Rhine facade of the imperial edifice seems solid enough from abroad but in reality there are cracks in it."

Dr. Aguero said there was no prospect of immediate improvement in the food situation in Germany.

MERELY MADE RAIDS.

British Infantry Was Inactive Most of Time.

London, May 23.—The British official statement last night was as follows: "Our troops successfully raided the enemy's trenches east of Verdun at noon to-day. On the rest of the front there was nothing of special interest to report. One German airplane was brought down in the air fighting yesterday and another hostile machine was driven down damaged. One of our airplanes is missing."

HALF OF CITY DESTROYED.

And Seven Lives Were Lost in a Japanese City.

Tokio, May 23.—Seven persons were burned to death and 67 were injured as the result of a fire which swept over Yonezawa yesterday. Half the city was destroyed.

FOUR VILLAGES BURNED.

Fire Started in a Dutch Peat Bag in Drenthe Province.

Amsterdam, via London, May 23.—Fire starting in a peat bag in the Dutch province of Drenthe has swept four villages and is still burning. More than a hundred houses were destroyed and there were several deaths.

THOUSANDS OF HOMES BURNED.

And There Were Several Deaths in a Hungarian Town.

Amsterdam, via London, May 23.—A Budapest dispatch says that the Hungarian town of Gyenyoes has been devastated by a fire, a thousand homes were destroyed and more than 200 are still burning. There are thousands of homeless and there were seven deaths.

FUNERAL AT MONTPELLIER.

Mrs. John Lawrence Died in Billerica, Mass., of Pneumonia.

Waterbury, May 23.—Mrs. Una Belle Lawrence, wife of John Lawrence, died yesterday at her home in North Billerica, Mass., of pneumonia following an attack of the measles. The body will be brought to Montpelier to-morrow and the funeral will be held at St. Augustine's church in that city Friday morning.

Una Belle Wristley was born in Duxbury on September 16, 1887, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Wristley. Nine years ago she married John Lawrence, who survives her, together with four children, Arthur, Mary Ruth, Bernice and a five-month-old baby. Her parents also survive, her father living in Bolton and her mother, Mrs. John Harvey, living in North Billerica. Mrs. Fred Davis and Mrs. Frank Lewis of North Duxbury are aunts.

DIED AT WEST TOPSHAM.

Charles Poole Had Reached Age of 83 Years and 5 Months.

Charles Poole of West Topsham died at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday at the home of his son, E. C. Poole, where he had lived the past five years. He was 83 years and five months old. Mr. Poole came to Topsham in June, 1890, and had resided there and just a few years in Orange, with the exception of a few years when he resided with a daughter in Milford, N. H.

The funeral will be held at the house Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

FIXING OF PRICES
OF FOOD INCLUDED

Administration's Food Regulation Bill, Introduced in the House, Gives the President Great Powers.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—The second of the administration's food bills, revised to create an emergency agency to control under the president's direction distribution and sale of the necessities of life, was introduced in the House yesterday by Chairman Lever of the agriculture committee. The first bill aims at a general survey of the country's food resources.

The regulatory measure was redrawn after President Wilson had held a series of conferences with Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be food administrator under the bill, and with Secretary Houston and members of the agriculture committee of both houses. It places the widest powers of control over necessities of all kinds, including price fixing, in the hands of the executive.

Consideration of the food measure will be hurried as much as possible in Congress. The Senate will take up the first bill to-day and the Senate committee is expected to report out a bill similar to the one introduced yesterday within a short time. The House will take up the food question as soon as the revenue bill is out of the way.

The legislation as now proposed by the administration, Mr. Hoover thinks, will meet the food problem. He issued this statement last night regarding the second bill:

"The bill covers very ably and intelligently the powers necessary for the president to possess in order to set up a competent food administration. These powers combined with the power of embargo proposed in other legislation should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution. They are more moderate than those possessed by the various European food ministries, but with the good will and co-operation of the distributing trades should make success possible without in any manner being burdensome upon legitimate trade."

The measure classes specifically as necessities food, feeds, shoes, clothing and fuel. In a statement outlining its purposes Mr. Lever said:

"While the powers are sweeping, they are flexible and to be used only when specifically prescribed conditions have arisen requiring their exercise. In every instance in which itself does not specifically define the requirements affecting private conduct, the president must prescribe these with precision and certainty. When property is authorized to be taken by the government, just compensation is provided for."

Briefly the measure would do these things:

Declare the production, manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of necessities to be affected with a public interest.

Make it unlawful to commit or permit preventable waste or deterioration of necessities; to restrict supply or distribution or to enhance prices to excessive levels.

Authorize the president to establish standards and grades of foods to establish their quality and value.

Authorize licensing of manufacturing, storage and distribution of foods to prevent uncommercial manufacture or inequitable distribution; empower the president to direct the disposition of hoarded stocks.

Authorize the president to prevent hoarding, monopolization or the exacting of excessive profits, by having the government either manufacture or deal in necessities, authorize the taking over of factories or plants for government operation if necessary to provide proper distribution at fair prices.

Authorize the president to prescribe rules for the conduct of exchanges and boards of trade, or to prohibit entirely their operations if in the public interest.

Authorize the fixing of minimum prices to the producer to stimulate production; authorize import duties if importations threaten operation of guaranteed minimum prices; authorize purchase by the American government at the prescribed minimum price supplies for allies of the United States.

Establishment by the president of maximum prices to break food corners or to prevent hoarding and speculation.

Authorize the changing of milling grades or the mixing of grains in making flour.

Authorize the president to prescribe restrictions on the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

The measure is based on the war powers of Congress and operates throughout the country irrespective of state lines.

Liquor prohibition legislation depends both in the Senate and House in connection with the food bills and also, but only in the Senate, upon the war taxation bill. Senator Gore, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, who will have charge of the food production bill to be pressed in the Senate to-day, said the committee will resist any effort to attach prohibition amendments, of which a score are pending, to that bill.

Apparent spread of sentiment in Congress for some degree of prohibition legislation, effective during the war, both as a wartime measure and also to conserve foodstuffs, is causing widespread belief in ultimate enactment of "dry" laws, at least to a limited extent.

BECOMES RED CROSS NURSE.

Lisle Webster of Waterbury Has Passed Examination.

Waterbury, May 23.—Lisle Webster, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Webster, who lives on Blush hill, has passed the examination for the Red Cross hospital course and expects to begin service next week. He has been employed as a nurse in the Mary Fletcher hospital in Burlington, where he graduated as a nurse.

There are 200 members of the Red Cross in Waterbury.

NEW CASE AT BELLOWS FALLS.

Harry Liberty Has a Mild Case of Smallpox.

Bellows Falls, May 23.—A second case of smallpox is in quarantine. Singularly enough the patient lives in the house on Williams street next to the house which was quarantined two weeks ago for smallpox. The latest victim is Harry Liberty, who came to town two weeks ago. It is not believed that he caught the disease from his neighbor. He has it in the mild form.

COUNT TISZA'S
CABINET OUT

He Was "Iron Man" of Austria-Hungary and Staunch Pro-German

HELD THE EMPIRE
CLOSE TO BERLIN

Emperor Charles Has Been Trying to Shake Off His Influence

London, May 23.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Hungarian cabinet, of which Count Tisza was premier, has resigned.

Count Tisza, known as the "iron man" of Austria-Hungary, has been for many years the leader of the pro-German party and was the last survivor of the little group of statesmen who surrounded Emperor Francis Joseph when the European war began.

There have been persistent reports from many sources that Emperor Charles keenly resented the dominance of Berlin in Austria-Hungary affairs and that Count Tisza was one of the great obstacles which prevented him from freeing his empire from the influence of Potsdam.

GERMANS DEPORT
3,000 BELGIANS
FROM BRUSSELS

Belgian Government at Havre Gets Information That Practice Has Been in Operation on Large Scale Since May 1.

Havre, May 23.—The Germans have resumed the deportation of Belgians, according to information received by the Belgian government. Three thousand persons are reported to have been deported from the suburbs of Brussels since the beginning of May.

INSISTS ON CENSORSHIP.

President Wilson Writes About Espionage Bill Feature.

Washington, May 23.—Decision of House Republicans in caucus yesterday to oppose any newspaper censorship provision in the pending espionage bill was followed by a letter from President Wilson to Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee reiterating that it was imperative that Congress grant censorship powers to deal with the few persons who cannot be relied upon to observe "a patriotic reticence about everything whose publication could be of injury."

"I have been very much surprised," wrote the president, "to find several of the public prints stating that the administration had abandoned the position which it so distinctly took, and still holds, that authority to exercise censorship over the press to the extent that that censorship is embodied in the recent action of the House of Representatives is absolutely necessary to the public safety. It, of course, has not been abandoned because the case itself exists why such authority is necessary for the protection of the nation."

"I have every confidence that the great majority of the newspapers of the country will observe a patriotic reticence about everything whose publication could be of injury, but in every country there are some persons in a position to do mischief in this field who cannot be relied upon whose interests or desires will lead to actions on their part highly dangerous to the nation in the midst of war. I want you again that it seems to me imperative that powers of this sort should be granted."

The House espionage bill carried a censorship provision, but the one by the Senate did not and this was one of the difficulties which sent the measure to conference where it had been discussed for more than a week without an agreement.

The president's letter caused some surprise because many members of Congress and some administration leaders had understood for several days that no further attempt was to be made at present to put through any such provision. Sentiment in the Senate is strong against censorship, and unless the conferees agree upon a very mild form it probably will not be accepted there.

Representative Webb announced upon receipt of the president's letter that he would wage a determined fight in behalf of the censorship amendment, written into the bill in the House by a narrow margin, just before it was sent to conference.

CENSORSHIP ESSENTIAL.

Pres. Wilson Tells Senate Conferees on Espionage Bill.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—President Wilson to-day renewed his efforts to put an enforced newspaper censorship into the espionage bill. Senators Overman, Fletcher and Nelson, the Senate conferees on the bill, were called to the White House early to-day and urged by the president to agree to the censorship section, which the Senate once rejected. They were asked to learn whether it was possible to allay the Senate's objections and, if possible, to bring out that a new and so-called modified censorship of some sort is absolutely essential.

President Wilson said he had complete reliance in the patriotism of American newspapers as a whole but felt that a censorship authority is a necessity in order to deal with isolated cases which might be detrimental to national interests.

CURTAIL EDUCATION

In Order to Increase Salaries of the Teachers.

St. Albans, May 23.—The school board meeting last night decided to discontinue the kindergarten and domestic science course and to curtail the commercial course in the high school, making no offering in the commercial course to the incoming freshman class. This was done in order to increase the teachers' salaries.

VERMONT EXPECTED
TO TAKE \$10,000,000
OF LIBERTY BONDS

Treasury Department Announces Just What Each Section is Expected to Subscribe.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—What every section of the country is expected to do in unloading its purse strings for the liberty loan was officially announced last night by the treasury department. The figures made public are the minimum; the maximum, it is hoped, will be such an over-subscription as has never before been recorded in the history of any nation.

In framing the schedule of minimum performances expected by the east, west, south and Pacific slope, treasury experts have built a structure of figures with the entire banking resources of the country as its foundation. They have based their calculations not upon the patriotism of any particular section, but upon the number of dollars to be found in the banks of that section. The program thus tentatively created it is realized probably will be reshaped entirely by the response of the people of the United States; but as a guide in the absence of any other precedent, it will serve the purpose of showing each district just what the nation expects of it.

Coincident with the announcement of the tentative allotments—which in reality are not allotments, but estimates of what each section should take—the federal reserve board announced last night that it had advised itself of the extraordinary powers vested in it by Congress and virtually had placed at the disposal of every bank in the United States, member and non-member, the powerful machinery of the reserve system to assist in making the loan an overwhelming success.

In making public its tentative allotments of bonds, the treasury department had adopted two bases of estimating a \$2,000,000,000 issue of \$5,000,000,000, the latter designed to meet the possibility of any section failing to take the amount estimated. The tentative allotments, maximum and minimum, by reserve districts include:

Boston \$240,000,000 to \$300,000,000;
New York \$600,000,000 to \$750,000,000.

Analysis of the tabulation shows that the three reserve districts with headquarters at Boston, New York and Philadelphia are expected to take 49 per cent of the loan.

Minimum tentative allotments by states, estimated on the same basis, include the following as each state's approximately proportionate share:

Vermont \$10,000,000; New York, \$55,000,000; New Jersey \$43,000,000 and Pennsylvania \$200,000,000.

TEN BILLIONS
EXPENDITURES
FOR THE ALLIES

Single Commission Will Have Charge of the Purchases for the Allies, It Is Now Being Planned.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Plans for an allied purchasing board are being drawn to include purchases for the American army and navy. It is estimated that approximately \$3,500,000,000 will be needed for the first year of the war. The plan as tentatively outlined would place the purchasing power of approximately \$10,000,000,000 in the hands of a single commission.

VERMONT CAVALRY SQUADRON.

To Be Asked of Vermont by the Federal Government.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Organization of scores of new regiments of National Guard artillery, engineers, signal troops and cavalry will be undertaken soon to supply the tactical formations necessary for the establishment of the sixteen divisions of the guard provided for in the war department's plans.

In addition to these troops, immediately after the existing state soldiers have been drafted into the federal service, there must be organized divisional headquarters detachments, supply, ammunition and medical trains, heavy field artillery and signal battalions, and a service, two cavalry divisions and many new coast artillery units and reserves.

Comparison of the organization tables for the 16 infantry divisions with the existing guard establishment shows that in the infantry, 30 regiments and six companies must be created to provide the 144 regiments of the divisioned structure.

The principal shortage is in field artillery. Each of the 16 divisions requires three regiments of six batteries each, or a total of 288 batteries. There now exists in the guard 108 batteries.

The shortage in engineers is almost as great. There will be needed 16 regiments, or a total of 96 companies, whereas there now are only 36 companies.

The first effort of the department is to bring up to full war strength all existing units of the guard. When that has been accomplished and the force has been drafted, the next step will be to create the new units necessary to complete the 16 infantry divisions, and the adjutant-general of the states have been instructed that they should prepare for these new organizations without delay. States will be called upon to furnish in addition the following:

Fifth division: Vermont, one squadron cavalry.

Sixth division: New York, one aero squadron, less one company now existing.

Seventh division: Pennsylvania, one battalion engineers.

Eighth division: New Jersey, one battalion field artillery, two companies engineers.

RECRUIT DIED SUDDENLY.

William B. Bates III Only 30 Minutes at Fort Ethan Allen.

Burlington, May 23.—William B. Bates, a recruit at Fort Ethan Allen from Middle Haven, Conn., died suddenly this morning at the post hospital. He was 30 minutes. An investigation is to be made.

ITALY MISSION
IN WASHINGTON

Were Enthusiastically Received by Crowds and Welcomed by Officials

COME TO GET SUPPLIES
AND PERHAPS A LOAN

Mission Headed by Prince Udine, and William Marconi Is a Member

Washington, D. C., May 23.—The Italian official mission arrived here at noon to-day, headed by Prince Udine. They were received by high American government officials, and escorted by troops of cavalry, the visitors were taken to the house of Joseph Leiter, which will be their home while they remain in Washington. They were received enthusiastically by the crowds at the railway station and on the streets.

The conferees of the members of the mission with the representatives of the United States will be similar to those with the British and French war missions. Their work will have to do principally with obtaining railway equipment, coal, iron and steel. It is likely that another loan will be welcomed by Italy. William Marconi, the inventor of the wireless, is a member of the commission.

ON SPECIAL MISSION.

Russians Said They Represented New Government at Petrograd.

New York, May 23.—Three Russian naval officers and a civilian, representing, they said, the new Russian government, arrived yesterday on their way to Washington. They said they were on a special mission which they declined to discuss.

The party consisted of Lieutenant Leon Kagernikoff, Lieutenant Nikola Penkoff, Sub-Lieutenant Andre Mizura and Vladimir Illiaschanko.

Members of the party said they would not go immediately to Washington, but would remain in New York for some time. All of them, it is understood, have been on diplomatic and military duty in England and France.

JOFFRE REACHED
FRANCE SAFELY

With Former Premier Viviani the Great War Hero Arrived at Brest Last Night After Visit to the United States.

Paris, May 23.—Marshal Joffre and former Premier Viviani arrived at Brest last night on their return from the United States.

The party reached Brest at midnight and is due in Paris to-night.

NEWSPAPERS KEPT SECRET.

Voluntary Censorship About French Mission Was Effective.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Vice Premier Viviani, Marshal Joffre and the French mission sailed from New York on May 15. It was not known except to a few officials and many American newspapers which loyally kept the secret so that the distinguished guests of the nation might not be unnecessarily endangered by German submarines.

The party slipped away on the same steamer which brought them over and they were conveyed by a French warship. So well was the secret kept by the volunteer censorship that the French commissioners were generally supposed to be still in Washington and up to yesterday invitations for them to visit various sections of the country were received in great numbers.

WAR REVENUE BILL
ABOUT COMPLETED

House Voted to Increase Second-Class Mail Rates Under the Zone System.

Washington, May 23.—Sitting until after midnight, the House last night virtually completed consideration of the \$1,800,000,000 war revenue bill by adopting 198 to 71 a new proposal for the ways and means committee for increasing the second-class mail rates under a zone system.

A few unfinished sections including the proposed tax on advertising will be voted on to-day before final passage of the bill. Redrafting of the bill in the Senate is expected and the measure, as it ultimately goes to the president, will be perfected in conference.

Attention centered throughout the evening upon the proposed advance in second class mail rates against which a vigorous fight. As a substitute for the original section in the bill, the ways and means committee in the afternoon had brought in a new plan of progressive increases based upon the present parcel post zones, under which the highest rate ultimately would be six cents a pound. Nearly all of the contested sections had been completed when the second class mail proposal was taken up under an agreement that it should be debated three hours.

The tariff section adding 10 per cent to all duties now imposed and taxing nearly all articles now on the free list 10 per cent, was retained after Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin had strenuously unsuccessfully to eliminate the increase on sugar.

An amendment was written into the clause in the postal section adding one cent to all first-class mail charges to provide that the rate on letters for local delivery remain at two cents.

Special convolve of St. Aldemar commandery, No. 11, K. T., Thursday evening, May 24, at 7 o'clock. Work, temple, degree. Per order eminent commander.

MANY WENT TO FUNERAL.

Barre Institutions Paid Respect to Late Ira C. Calef.

Out of respect to the memory of Ira C. Calef, whose death occurred in Washington Monday afternoon, all banks in Barre closed at 12 o'clock to-day. The banking institutions, particularly the People's National bank, of which the deceased philanthropist was a director, were represented at the funeral, which was held in the Calef home at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Paul W. Mer, pastor of the Universalist church, officiating. Trustees of Goddard seminary, with whom Mr. Calef was long associated, were represented by the following delegation: S. D. Allen, Guy R. Varnum, Homer C. Ladd, Rev. J. B. Reardon and C. N. Kenyon of Barre, A. D. Farwell, George Blanchard of Montpelier, George H. Clark of East Montpelier, C. A. Chapman of Ferrisburgh, Ernest A. Hewitt of South Royalton.

From the faculty and students at the seminary, there were present: Prin. and Mrs. O. K. Hollister, Mrs. C. K. Kinney, Mrs. Harriet Whitcomb, Miss Bertha Bridges, and William McIntosh and John Chapman, president and vice-president, respectively, of the senior class.

The directorate of the People's National bank was represented by C. W. Melcher, W. D. Smith and C. W. Averill. All the members of the staff attended, including Carter W. C. Johnson, F. R. Beard, Harvey E. Averill and Paul Mammalo.

The following delegation was present from the board of trustees of the Barre City hospital, an institution which received substantial benefactions from Mr. Calef: Dr. M. L. Chandler, A. C. Moore, Frank G. Howland, William Barclay, George N. Tilden, and F. E. Langley.

JOKE LED TO MARRIAGE.

Gave Name to Matrimonial Agency, Now in Divorce Suit.

A case in general assumpsit, Gasparello brothers vs. John Rosso, was tried in Washington county court to-day. R. A. Hoar and A. G. Fay appear for the plaintiff and S. H. Jackson and Joseph Frattini for the defendant.

The Noyes divorce case was completed late yesterday afternoon, the defendant taking the stand in her own defense. She said that she and a girl friend gave their names to a matrimonial agency as a joke and that when Albert W. Noyes wrote to her and sent her money to come to Cabot and see him she ran away from home to be married.

Mrs. Noyes claimed that she was forced to work hard during the 10 years of their married life and that some of the money she earned went to pay the funeral expenses of Mr. Noyes' second wife.

Mrs. Noyes claimed that her husband at one time appeared to be quite friendly with a certain woman living in Cabot and when she scolded him about it he threatened to shoot himself and went to the barn with a revolver. She claimed her husband acted very peculiarly at times, that he would sleep on the floor in preference to the bed and that on other occasions he would go to the barn to sleep. She became afraid of him, he acted so queerly.

Mrs. Noyes claimed her husband never showed any affection for their little girl and she asked that the court allow her to retain possession of the child. She is at present working at Worcester, Mass. The case was taken under advisement.

TO STIMULATE BOND SALE.

Barre Banks Unite in Drive to Aid the Government.

For the first time in the history of Barre's financial institutions, the four banks have united for a common purpose, that of stimulating the sale of Liberty bonds through the medium of newspaper advertising. The first of a series of stirring appeals appeared yesterday and others will follow from time to time. Back of them is the patriotic purpose of the People's National bank, the Barre Savings bank, the Quarry Savings bank and the Granite Savings bank. A Liberty war loan club has been formed and payments by the week are so arranged as to make it possible for every earner to do his bit in the big loan. A part of the bankers' appeal says: "Your country will get the needed billions if you do your part. The boys in khaki will soon be going to the front—are you going to send them off with only your good wishes? Will you merely say to them, 'Good-bye' or WILL YOU BACK THEM UP?"

All of the four banks will receive subscriptions, store the bonds and collect the interest free of charge. The payment of \$1 per week will buy a \$50 United States government bond and more may be had at the same rate.

AVERILL—MURPHY.

Barre People United in Marriage at Kearney, N. J.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll of Kearney, N. J., announces the marriage of her sister, Miss Flora Martha Murphy, to John Trow Averill, both of Barre, which took place in Kearney Tuesday, May 22. The bride is a well known Barre young woman, who was engaged until recently as a bookkeeper and stenographer in the office of McDonnell & Son. Mr. Averill is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Averill of Beckley hill and has been associated in the capacity of teller with the Granite Savings Bank & Trust Co. for some time. After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Averill will make their home in Barre.

DROVE CYCLE INTO WINDOW.

In Effort to Dodge an Automobile at White River Junction.

White River Junction, May 23.—A motorcyclist, Sarrar by name, drove his machine through one of the Smith & Son's basement windows on the Bridge street hill yesterday. He had turned to the corner down the hill from North Main street at a good rate of speed. The accident was due to an automobile coming up the hill which the cyclist was obliged to dodge, with the result that he ran into the building.

The window he went through opened into the dipping room of the Dartmouth chocolate plant and the crash caused a small panic among many employed in that department. Sarrar escaped serious injuries.

NEW FRANCHISE
NOT DESIRED

Traction Company Thinks Document Not to Its Advantage

SEEKS CONFERENCE
TO AMEND

Barre City Council Does Not Seem Disposed to Any Further

Nothing of importance got out of the regular meeting of the city council last night, although a round table conference was held after the open session to wrestle with the well known South Main street problem. To pave or not to pave no longer seems to be the absorbing question, as sentiment at city hall seems to favor another postponement of street and bridge operations.

So there was next to nothing doing, but one week from last night, to wit, May 29, the city fathers propose to decide whether, after all, life is one dog-gone thing after another, in a word to show whether the popular series of gab concerts with the officials of the Tenney company are to continue through the summer months. The council was perilously near a decision last evening when the traction company, in politely turning down the tentative franchise drafted by the special ad hoc committee and revised by the council some weeks ago, broadly hinted that they are still game for conferences. The communication, addressed to Mayor Glysson, stated that if the company accepted the franchise as amended its operating conditions would not be improved and that its chance of obtaining an extension of its bond issue would be no better. Apart from these considerations, it was added, the differences between the council and the company were minor, indeed.

Alderman Milne gave it as his opinion that the council might as well call off all negotiations with the traction folks, adding that the conferences had come to mean only a waste of air. He didn't say what kind of air had been squandered in the past and on a second thought he moved that the communication be laid on the table. Alderman Healy, who has been one of the active organizers of the conference, was keen for another meeting with the railroad officials, but any activity which the committee on arrangements may have contemplated was stalled when Alderman Reynolds seconded his colleague's motion, which carried without dissent. In the meantime, then, a little question that has been bobbing up continually ever since Adam got the gate at Eden, quivers in the balance. Is life one dog-gone thing after another?

For another year, at least, or until a new administration takes office, nothing will be heard of the perennial complaint regarding improvements at the corner of Brooklyn and Prospect streets. Acting as an agent for his mother, H. H. Bickford of Elmira, N. Y., has maintained that the city, in bargaining for privileges exercised in changing the river bed seven years ago, did not carry out its agreement to terrace the corner lot referred to above. In a lengthy letter recently addressed to the council, Mr. Bickford reiterated his former request for improvements and the latter was referred to the city attorney to investigate. In his written opinion to the council the latter quoted G. A. Reed, a former city engineer, as saying that the land was properly terraced soon after the agreement was made, and the attorney found that the city is not obligated to maintain the terrace. His opinion recommended that the request be dismissed and in accepting the opinion, the council adopted the recommendation.